



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

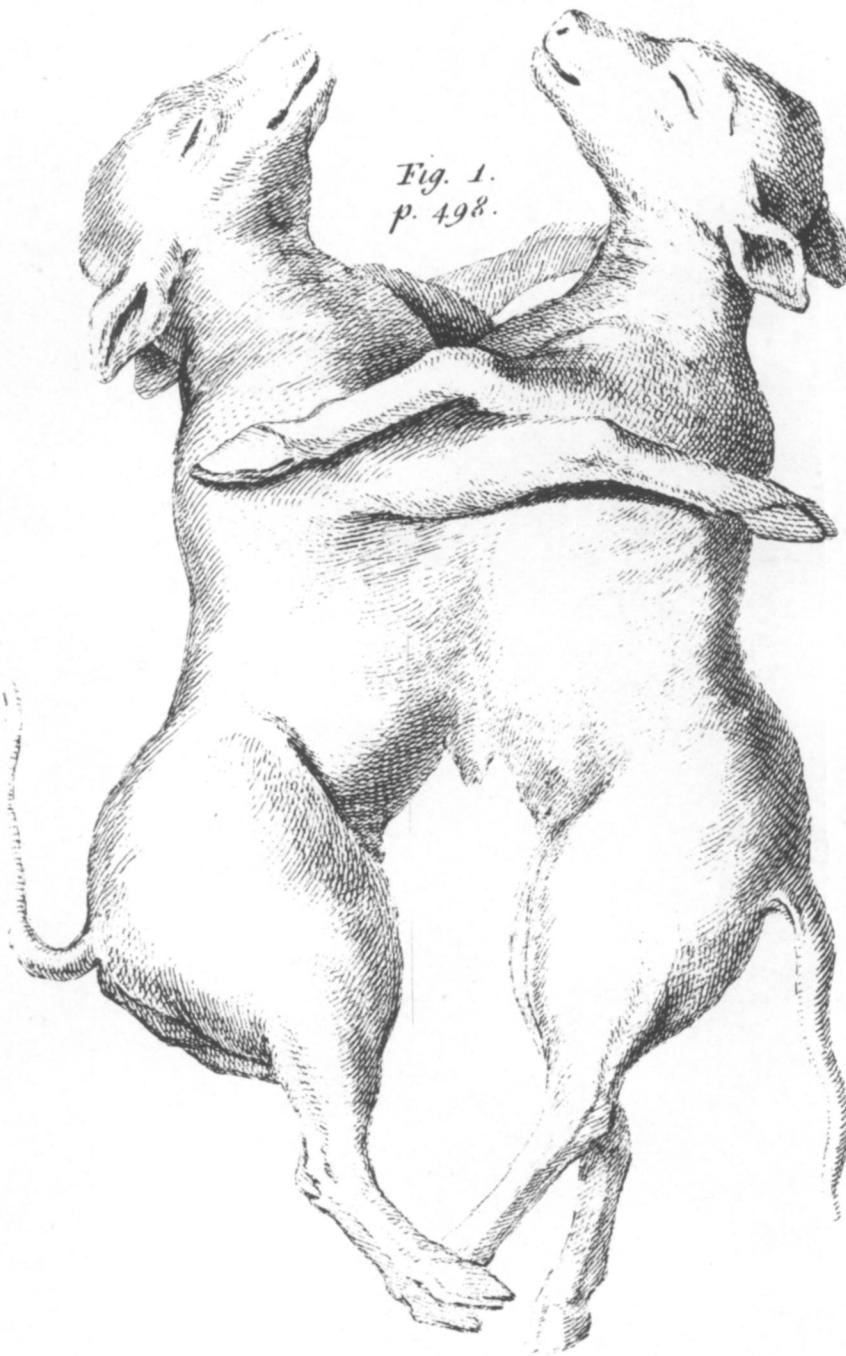
This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

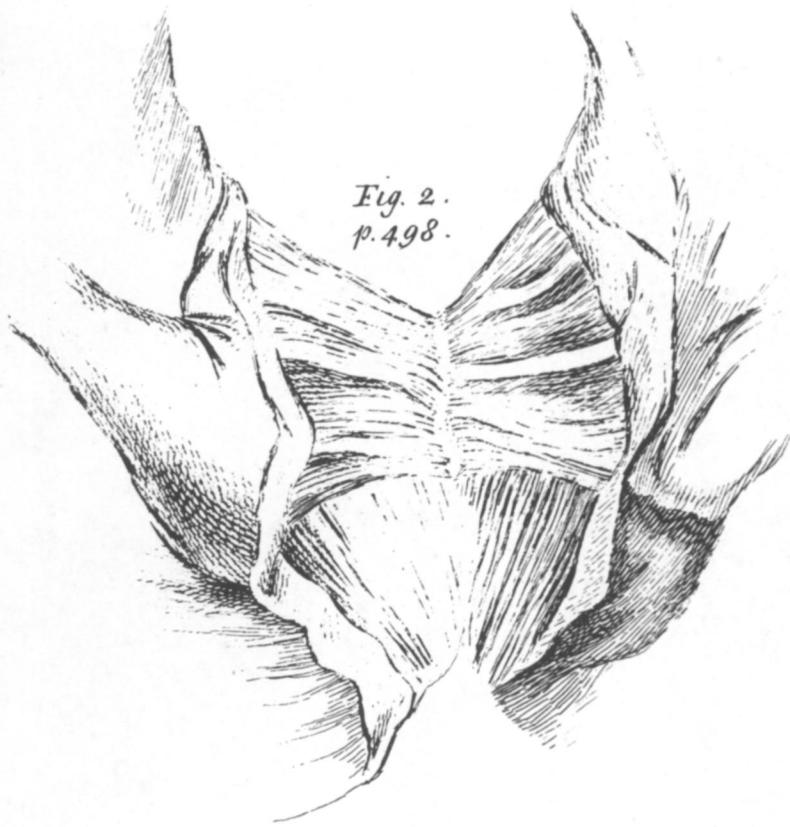
Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



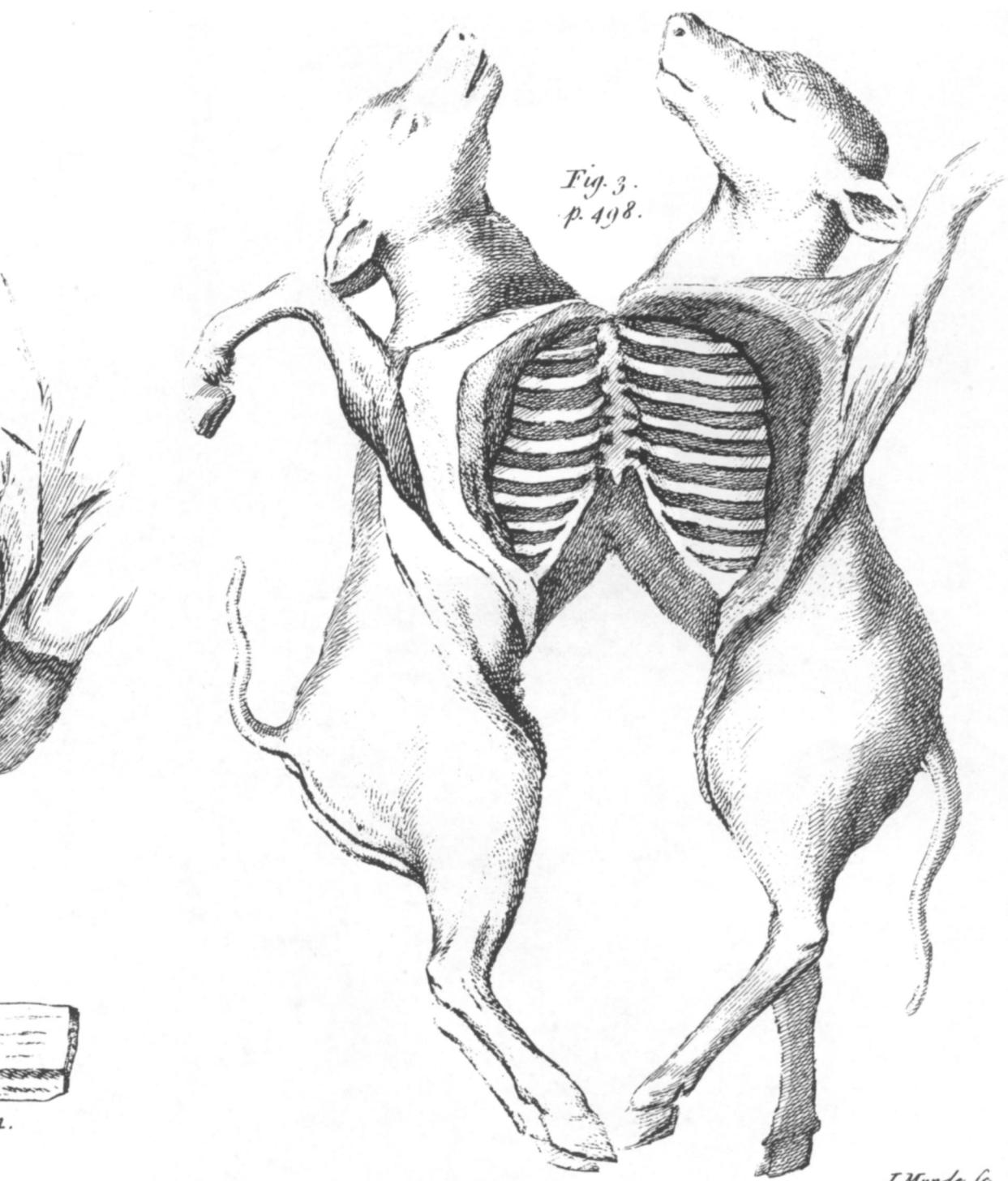
The pelvis  
of a dog.

Fig. 2.  
p. 498.



The piece of Sash. p. 522.

Fig. 3.  
p. 498.



J. Mynde sc

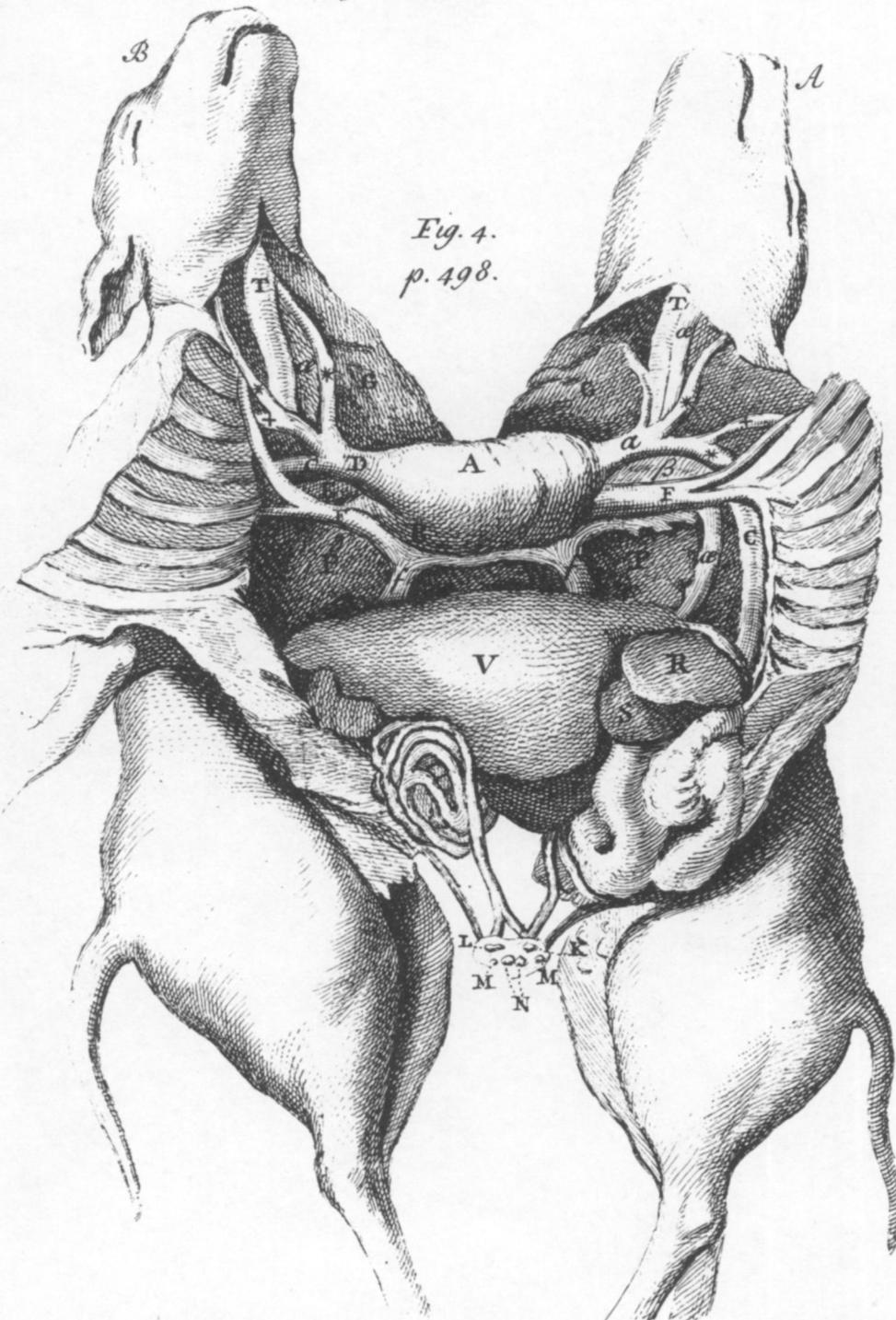


Fig.  
p. 5





G H

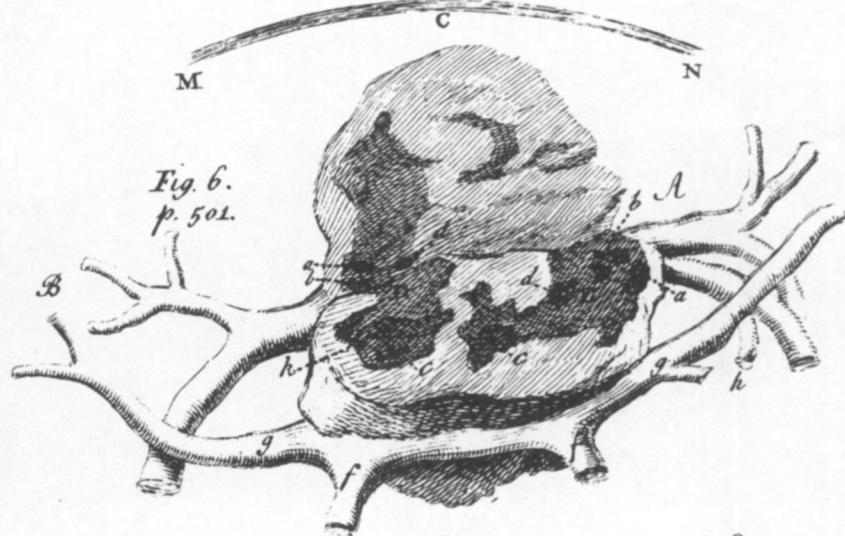
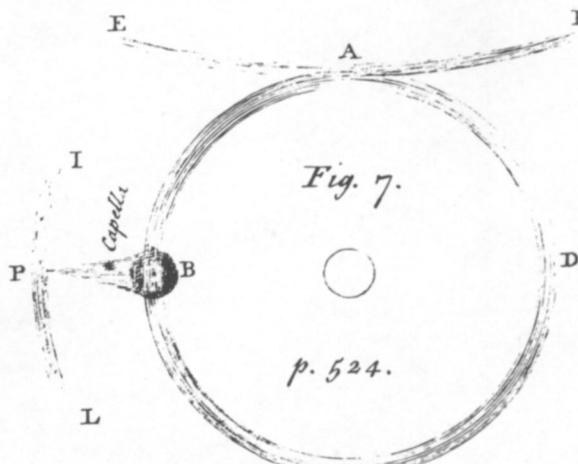
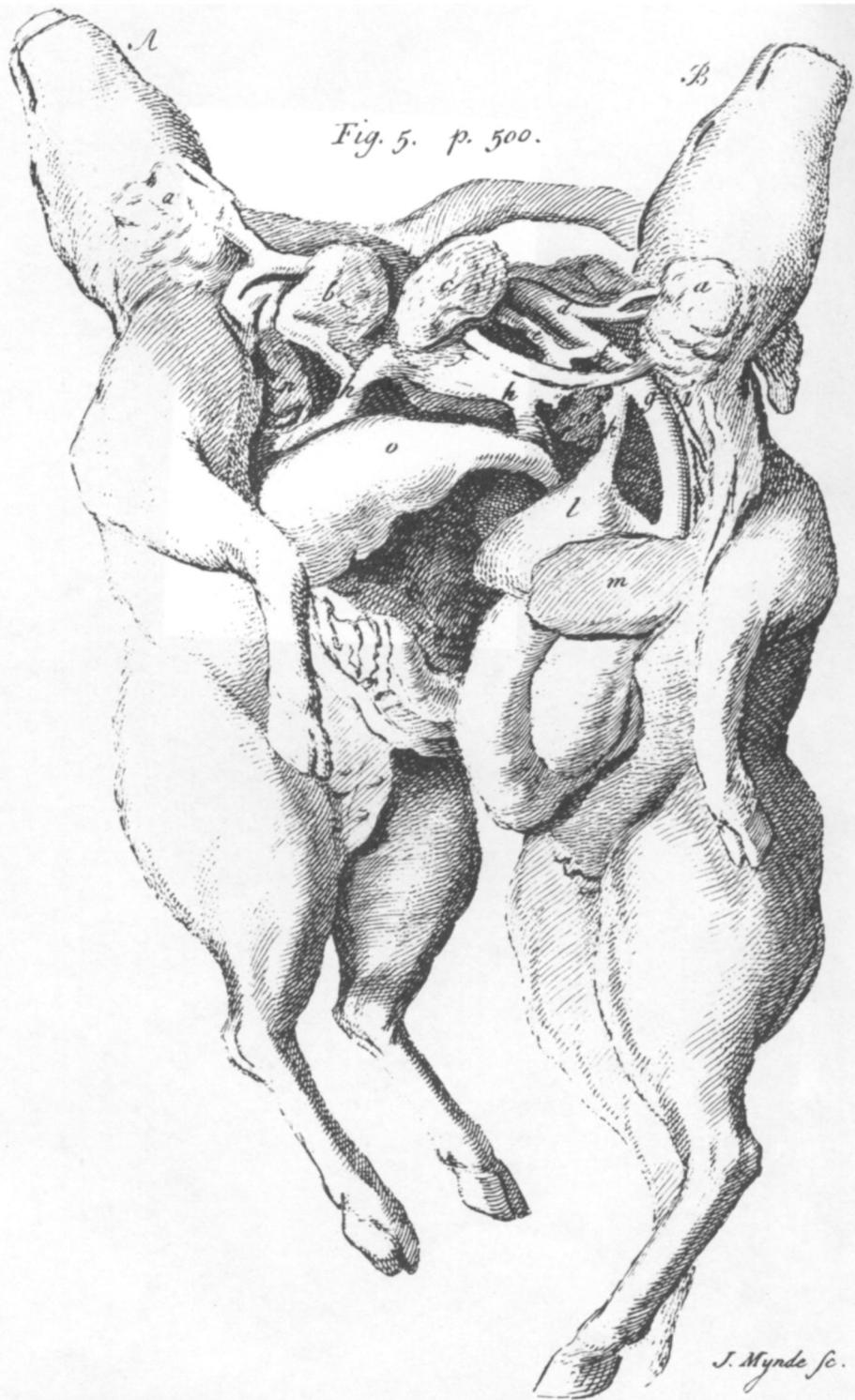


Fig. 5. p. 500.



II. *An Account of double Fœtus's of Calves, by Mons. le Cat, M.D. F.R.S. &c. dated at Rouen, August 20. 1748. N. S. Translated from the French by T. S. M. D. F. R. S.*

*Read Oct. 27. 1748.* I HAVE, since the Month of *January* 1735. been in Possession of a Child,

born in our City of *Rouen*, which has two Heads, four Arms, four lower Extremities, and two Trunks united, and as it were blended together. About that time I published \* a Description of the internal Parts of this Monster, which had but one Heart; but I did not cause Draughts to be taken of those Parts: and it would now be a difficult Matter to have them drawn so as to exhibit a good Representation of the State in which they then were. This Negligence, through which I am deprived of those curious and instructive Figures, which this monstrous Birth would have afforded, made me wish for a like Opportunity, in some measure at least to make amends for that Fault. This Opportunity presented itself in *January 1748.* not in a human *Fœtus*, but in a Calf, which the Butchers of our Hospital cut out of a Cow.

The Description which I shall give of this Monster, will be the Explanation of the Figures that represent it.

*Plate*

---

\* *Journal de Verdun*, for March 1735. p. 194.

TAB. I. *Fig. 1.*

The outward Surface of the double Calf is here exhibited, about one fourth of the natural Size.

*Fig. 2.*

The Integuments of the Breast being raised, there appears the Union and reciprocal Insertion of the pectoral Muscles of each Subject into one common *Linea alba*. None but the inmost Plans were attached to the Bones.

*Fig. 3.*

The Muscles being removed, one *Sternum*, common to both Subjects, appears in Sight.

There was a *Sternum* intirely similar to this, on the other or opposite Side.

TAB. II. *Fig. 4.*

- A.* The *Apex* of the Heart common to both.
- B.* The right Auricle of the Subject *B*.
- C.* The inferior *Aorta*.
- D.* The superior *Aorta* of the Subject *B*, from which issue the right Subclavian †, and the Carotids \*\*.
- E.* The pulmonary Artery of the same Subject *B*.
- P.* Its Lungs.
- FF.* The superior *Venæ cavae* of both Subjects.
- ff.* Their inferior *Venæ cavae*.
- GG.* The *Thymus*, or Throat Sweet-Breads.
- α.* of Subject *A*, A Trunk formed by the Reunion of the Carotids \*\*, and the Subclavians †; which Trunk commonly constitutes the superior *Aorta*,  
as

as appears in the Subject *B*: but in this Subject *A*, it only sends a small *Canalis arteriosus*,  $\gamma$ , into the inferior *Aorta C*.

$\beta$ , A thick common Trunk of the pulmonary Artery and the inferior *Aorta*. The latter plainly appears a Continuation of this Trunk; whereas it is commonly a Continuation of the *Aorta*,  $\alpha$ , *D*: and the pulmonary Artery,  $\beta$ , *E*, only furnishes the *Aorta*,  $\alpha$ ,  $\gamma$ , *C*, which makes but one Canal in ordinary Subjects, with a *Canalis arteriosus*, or Canal of Communication (See *Fig. 5.* in the Subject *B*). And indeed I am of Opinion, that this Structure, which seems extraordinary, is natural to every *Fœtus* that is not far advanced, as I explain it in my Course of Physiology under the Article of the *Fœtus*; and that it is a Consequence and Proof of the mechanical and successive Formation of the Organs of its Circulation, which begins by the lower Circle made by the umbilical Vein, as the first Mover; the Trunk of the *Vena cava*, the inferior *Aorta*, and the Branches of the *Vena cava*, which correspond with it. Now the Subject *A* had several Marks, which demonstrated that its Formation was less advanced than that of the Subject *B*.

$\alpha, \alpha, \alpha$ , The *Oesophagus* of each Subject. *TI*, The Windpipe.

*R*, The Spleen, *S*, the Stomach of the Subject *A*.

*V*, The Liver, which seems to belong to the Subject *B*.

Under them the great and small Intestines.

*K*, The umbilical Vein of the Subject *A*, through which having made an Injection, the whole Liver

was injected, but the Heart and Vessels were not: so that it is probable this Vein was distributed no farther than the Liver, and had no *Ductus venosus* that pass'd to the *Cava* and Heart.

*L*, The umbilical Vein of the Subject *B*, which received a large Branch of the umbilical Vein of the Subject *A*: and which Branch seemed to supply the Place of the venal Duct, that was wanting.

Having thrown in the Injection through this Vein *L*, the Heart and Vessels of the two Subjects were injected.

*MM*, The Orifices of the umbilical Arteries, which were but two in Number, one for each Subject; the one and the other issuing from the right Iliac of each Subject.

*N*, The Openings of the *Urachi*, which were very large.

TAB. II. *Fig. 5.*

The other Side or View of this Monster, wherein the Subject *A* is to the right; the Subject *B* to the left.

- a*, The *Thymus* of each Subject.
- b*, The right Auricle of the Subject *A*.
- c*, The left Auricle of the Subject *B*.
- d*, The superior *Aorta* of the same.
- e*, Its pulmonary Artery.
- f*, The *Canalis arteriosus*, which here had the same Structure that all *Fætus's* of nine Months or more usually have.
- g*, Its inferior *Aorta*.
- hh*, The inferior *Vena cavae* of each Subject.
- i*, The

- i*, The *Azygos* of the Subject *B*.
- k*, Its *Oesophagus*.
- l*, Its *Stomach*.
- m*, Its *Spleen*.
- nn*, Part of the *Lungs* of each Subject.
- o*, The *Liver* of the Subject *A*.

TAB. II. *Fig. 6.*

This Plate represents the Heart, which is common to the two Subjects, laid open transversally. The anterior Part is lifted up, to shew the Cavities and the Orifices of the Vessels of its Base. The Figure is of about half the natural Size.

This Heart had only two Cavities, *D, E*, as usual; but the right Cavity or Ventricle *D* belonged to the Subject *B*; and the left Ventricle *E* to the Subject *A*.

Into each of the Cavities *D E* there opened four Orifices; *viz.* two arterial, which were those of the pulmonary Arteries, *a, a*, and of the *Aorta's*, *b, b*; and two venal Orifices, or those of the right and left Auricles, for the Blood of the *Cavae*, *c, c*, and of the pulmonary Veins, *d, d*.

I give the Name of *Aorta* to the superior arterial Trunk *b*, of the Subject *A*, in Conformity with the usual Appellations, and because in common Subjects this Trunk alone deserves that Name; although in this Case the pulmonary Artery *a* visibly constitutes the principal Part of the inferior *Aorta*, *c*.

*ff*, The inferior *Cavae*.

*gg*, The superior *Cavae*.

*h*, Part of the Branches of the pulmonary Artery.

*k*, The Valve of the Orifice of the right Auricle in the Subject *B*.